

SUCCESSFULL SPERM RETRIEVAL RATE IN HYPERHONADOTROP HYPOGONADISM

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Sperm (ancient Greek: spérma sperma - sperm, seed, seed), lust - a substance that is released in humans from men during sexual intercourse, as well as from male animals; produced by male gonads. Dark, light gray, viscous, smelly, Semen consists of spermatozoa and seminal fluid. Sperm contains proteins, fats, carbohydrates, calcium, potassium, sodium salts and other organic and inorganic substances. Sperm production begins at puberty, increases during puberty, and decreases with age. The amount of sperm released during sexual intercourse is different in different species: 2-6 ml in humans, 4-5 ml in bulls, 60-100 ml in horses, up to 250 ml in pigs, 1-1.5 ml in rams. The amount of spermatozoa in sperm varies depending on the living conditions of animals (about 30% in rams, 14% in bulls, 7-8% in horses and pigs).

The fertilization effect of sperm depends on the quantity and quality of the sperm. In some pathological conditions of the body, sperm may be absent (azoospermia), reduced in quantity (oligospermia), immobile (necrospermia) or abnormal (teratospermia). Sperm is examined in a forensic medical examination to determine the cause of infertility. Methods of evaluation of sperm quality, its dilution, storage, transportation and extraction are agricultural. It is important in the artificial escape of animals.

To freeze sperm, a sperm sample must be taken from a man. A sperm sample can be obtained in two ways. First, you can donate sperm using the masturbation method in the sperm collection rooms of our clinics. If the sperm count is low or the patient is unable to produce sperm by masturbation, a sperm sample is taken surgically. During MESA,

TESA, PESA processes, sperm can be collected from the testicle. These procedures are performed under local or general anesthesia.

Before donating sperm, it is necessary to refrain from sexual intercourse for 3 days. During this period, a man should not have sex or ejaculate through masturbation. It is wrong to abstain from sex for more than 3 days to increase the sperm count. Because over time, the number of sperm increases, but the mobility and quality of sperm decreases.

Sperm analysis is performed to assess the reproductive capacity of a man. The reasons for conducting sperm analysis are as follows;

Infertility assessment: It is used to assess infertility in cases where there is no pregnancy despite unprotected sex for one year. Sperm analysis helps determine male infertility.

Post-vasectomy evaluation: A vasectomy is a permanent method of birth control for men, and sperm analysis is used to verify that the procedure was successful.

Evaluation of treatment success: When male infertility treatment begins, a sperm analysis should be performed to predict the success of the treatment. Semen analysis; It is performed to assess sperm count, motility and morphology (shape and structure).

Side Test?

Analysis of spermatozoa is carried out in order to abstain from intercourse for 4-5 days before making men. Abstinence from intercourse for more than 5 days for less than 4 days or if the possibility of an effective evaluation is low. Sperm analysis is performed after 4-5 days between abstinence from sexual intercourse.

The results of a single kidney test, defined with values, compared to the World Health Organization (WHO) normal. Side test values;

Sperm count: A normal spermiogram should contain 15 million or more sperm per milliliter.

Total Sperm Count: The total sperm count in a normal ejaculate should be 39 million or more.

Sperm Motility (Mobility): At least 40% of the spermatozoa are moving and this movement is expected to progress at least % rapidly.

Sperm Morphology: The proportion of normal shaped sperm is expected to be at least 4%.

Semen (sperm) volume: In a normal ejaculation, the volume of sperm should be 1.5 ml or more.

Semen PH: In a normal spermiogram, the pH of the semen should be between 7.2-8.0. These are normal values for average values, and results outside these values can be considered normal. in some individuals.

These values help to determine male infertility, but do not give exact results. If the test shows abnormal results, the if side may require further testing and evaluation.

Sperm analysis is performed in a laboratory. Do the following before and after the test:

Sample collection: A semen sample is taken from the patient through masturbation. This sample is collected in a sterile container. It is recommended to abstain from sexual intercourse (avoid sex or masturbation) for 4-5 days before the test.

Sample Evaluation: After the sample is brought to the laboratory, various tests are performed. First, the size and pH of the seed are measured.

Microscopic examination: The sample is then examined under a microscope. During this examination, sperm count, motility (motility) and morphology (shape and structure) are evaluated.

Advanced tests: In some cases, additional testing may be required. These tests include tests to check for anti-sperm antibodies, tests to assess sperm DNA damage, and more.

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